Paper 1 – Revision Checklists

Social Influence

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Types of conformity: internalisation and compliance.			
Explanations for conformity: informational social influence and			
normative social influence, and variables affecting conformity			
including group size, unanimity and task difficulty as			
investigated by Asch.			
Explanations for obedience: agentic state and legitimacy of			
authority, situational variables affecting obedience (proximity			
and location), as investigated by Milgram, and uniform.			
Dispositional explanation for obedience: the Authoritarian			
Personality.			
Explanations of resistance to social influence, including social			
support and locus of control.			
Minority influence including reference to consistency,			
commitment and flexibility.			

Memory

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Multi-store model of memory: sensory register, STM and LTM.			
Features of each store: coding, capacity and duration.			
The working memory model: central executive, phonological			
loop, visuo-spatial sketchpad and episodic buffer. Features of			
the model: coding and capacity.			
Explanations for forgetting: proactive and retroactive			
interference.			
Explanations for forgetting: retrieval failure due to absence of			
cues.			
Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: leading			
questions, post-event discussion			
Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: anxiety			
Factors affecting the accuracy of eyewitness testimony: the use			
of cognitive interview			

Attachment

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Animal studies of attachment: Lorenz and Harlow.			
Explanations of attachment: learning theory and Bowlby's			
monotropic theory. The concepts of a critical period and an			
internal working model.			
Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. Types of attachment: secure,			
insecure-avoidant and insecure-resistant.			
Cultural variations in attachment, including van Ijzendoorn.			
Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation.			
Effects of institutionalisation, including the English and			
Romanian Adoptees project.			
The influence of early attachment on childhood and adult			
relationships, including the role of an internal working model.			

Clincal Psychology and Mental Health

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Definitions in the field of mental health: deviation from ideal			
mental health, deviation from social/cultural norms, failure to			
function adequately and statistical infrequency.			
The behavioural, emotional and cognitive characteristics of			
phobias, depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).			
The behavioural approach to explaining and treating phobias:			
the two-process model, including classical and operant			
conditioning; systematic desensitisation, including relaxation			
and use of hierarchy; flooding.			
The cognitive approach to explaining and treating depression:			
Beck's negative triad and Ellis's ABC model; cognitive behaviour			
therapy (CBT), including challenging irrational thoughts.			
The biological approach to explaining and treating OCD: genetic			
and neural explanations; drug therapy.			